

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL.

**SHIRTS
TO ORDER**

**WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.,**

Use only GOOD materials, manufacture in the BEST manner, and at reasonable prices. They solicit your orders.

They have recently received large importations of FANCY SHIRTINGS, making the greatest display of choice patterns ever shown in Chicago.

They carry in stock full lines of White and Fancy Shirts of their own make, with all the latest styles of Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Retail-First Floor. Wholesale—Upper Floors.

TOLU ROCK AND RYE.

SURE CURE FOR
Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
and all Diseases of Throat and Lungs.
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III MADISON-ST.,
Sales Agents U. S. and Canada, Importers
Wines, Liquors, and Sagoes.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

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**THE LATEST INVENTION
IN
CHEWING TOBACCO**

IS THE
**MAHOGANY
CUT PLUG.**

Said to Excel even Fine Cut or Plug.

It is made from the best leaf. One trial will convince you that it has particular merits. Ask your dealer for it.

Unlike anything in market.
SOLD BY

**THORWART & ROEHLING,
190 East Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.**

FINANCIAL.

Assets, \$18,000,000.

Money to Loan.

The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is prepared to loan money on improved property in Cook County and on improved property in Cook County and on real estate in some of \$100 and upward. Applications are invited and may be made to the Company at its office in Milwaukee, where it will provide with blanks for that purpose, and will furnish all necessary information.

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Montgomery, Special Agent.

Washington, D. C., Special Agent.

Atlanta, Special Agent.

Charleston, Special Agent.

Mobile, Special Agent.

Hartford, Special Agent.

Boston, Special Agent.

Providence, Special Agent.

Montgomery, Special Agent.

FOREIGN.

A Secession Movement Reported to Be Under Way in Mexico.

Whereby the Central States Are to Form a New Republic.

Gen. Gonzalez, a Chief Military Leader, at the Head of the Undertaking.

The General Condition of Ireland Said to Be Greatly Improved.

Large Quantities of Potatoes to Be Distributed for Seed.

Troops in Afghanistan Massing to Repel Anticipated Native Attacks.

The Southwark, England, Election a Decided Conservative Victory.

Russia Scouring European Money Marts for a Large Loan.

MEXICO.

DIAPOINTER MORMONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—VIA NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The Mormon Elder, who had returned to the United States somewhat disgruntled in his mission, has informed the Mexican Government will present the Mormons in their worship, but not in polygamy.

MACHACON'S PRESIDENTIAL STOCK IS IMPROVING, NOTWITHSTANDING HE IS CONSIDERED TO BE A CANDIDATE. The Senator and Stipio support him. A large amount of political complications will hold him back.

A SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 15.—The British Government has sent a cablegram to the Foreign Office, in which it is stated that the Russian forces, which have been sent to the Persian Gulf, are to be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf, and that the British Government will not interfere with the actions of the Russians in their war with Persia.

THE MARATHAN REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Advices from Mazatlan, by the steamer Colima, are to the effect that the revolution is at an end there, and a garrison had started for La Paz with the Custom-House officials, etc.; also, Marques had left only twenty-five men at La Paz.

GEN. MARQUEZ.

A dispatch just received from San Diego says that Gen. Marquez is now at the boundary line, Tijuana River, with a force of 10,000 men, and that he has been reinforced by a force of 1,000 men, and 200 wounded, who had been killed after Lazaro's death, and that he had sent some months ago to the Kepo Tepa, where the rebels were to be disarmed and prepared to march to the front. He made their first real stand at a fortified village on the northern bank of the Tijuana River, and was supported by the forces of Arav and More.

They confronted the Russian forces, who were still at the frontier, and were beaten.

AS THE RUSSIANS HAVE A TREATY WITH THE SHAH, IT IS TO BE EXPECTED THAT THEY WILL NOT INTERFERE.

THE SHAH'S DOMINION IS TO BE EXPANDED. It is reported that the Russian forces, who had been sent to the Persian Gulf, are to be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf, and that the British Government will not interfere with the actions of the Russians in their war with Persia.

THE MUNICH MEETING.

The first meeting in Munich, in connection with the Irish League, was held at Newmarket yesterday. Davitt and Brennan attended. The usual resolutions were adopted. Governmental papers were present.

A VOICE FROM FRANCE.

The Arctic Fox, in a pastoral pretense, paraded collections for Ireland, dwells on the Irish liberality to France, and the contrast between the two nations.

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LONDON.—American Exchange, 49 Strand.

HENRY F. GILDED, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—F Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engage-
ment of Mr. and Mrs. McVicker.

Louis' Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. En-
gagement of Louis Allen, Morton, and Martin's Min-
strels.

Bassett's Theatre.

Clark street, between Washington and Randolph.

Engagement of the Leonard Grover Comedy Compa-
ny. "Our Boarding-House."

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engage-
ment of the New York Burlesque Combination. "In-
-ition; or, The Man as the Wheel."

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1880.

A DISPATCH FROM MACON, GA., ANNOUNCES THE DEATH, BY APOPHEXY, OF THE REV. F. M. KENNEDY, EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

DILLINGHAM, the young man who outraged and murdered his aunt and then attempted to kill himself at Londonbridge, N. H., a few days ago, yesterday died of his injuries.

THE NEW ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD to California, which is to be undertaken by the Boston capitalists owning the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, is to be built in divisions, the first division being estimated to cost about \$15,000,000.

THE WHOLE INFLUENCE OF THE PAPERMAKERS' COMBINATION will be exerted in Washington to prevent the Ways and Means Committee from reporting a bill reducing the duty on printing-paper. It can be defeated in the Committee, its passage in the House is rendered improbable, as it will require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules and pass it, and it is difficult to obtain such a vote against a hostile committee and perhaps a hostile Speaker. The papermakers' secret associations realize that it is enormously easier to strangle the bill in the WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE than to prevent its passage to the House; hence they are trying to get in their work where it will do them the most good.

It is to the Committee of Ways and Means, then, that the press should first turn its attention, and enlighten it as to the necessity of the passage of the bill. The following are the names of the members of that Committee, with the States they are from:

FERNANDO WOOD (D.), New York.

R. L. GRISWOLD (D.), Louisiana.

JAMES PHELPS (D.), Connecticut.

W. R. MORRISON (D.), Illinois.

R. Q. MILLS (D.), Texas.

J. G. CAMPBELL (D.), Kentucky.

W. G. FELDNER (D.), Georgia.

J. A. GARFIELD (R.), Ohio.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY (R.), Pennsylvania.

O. D. COOPER (R.), Michigan.

P. B. FINE (R.), Indiana.

M. H. DUNNELL (R.), Minnesota.

Those marked (D.) are Democrats, (R.) Republi-
cans, and (G.) Greenback or Inde-
pendents.

THE NEW RAILROAD LAW.

Gen. Henderson, of this State, is the re-
placed author of the substitute agreed upon by the Committee on Commerce for the long-
pending Reagan bill having, for its purpose, the regulation of the rates and rules of railroad transportation. Gen. Henderson is an able man and an energetic one, and one who fully understands the wants of the people in this respect. He has personal knowledge of the severity of the extortions practiced by the railroads, not only upon his own constituents, but also upon the whole body of consumers in the Northwest. He knows the necessity for Congressional intervention and the unanimity of the people in their demand for it. It is stated that Mr. Reagan antagonizes this new bill, and that it is possible that the pride of authorship may lead to such a division of the friends of the bill. In the end, however, the railroads will be compelled to adopt this fair policy, Chicago will derive an enduring advantage from the Southern route which now seems to threaten this city with a diversion of trade.

THE COST OF WAR.

All the governments of Europe seem bent on self-destruction. There are signs of a war which will involve England, France, Russia, and this, clearly means the involvement of all Europe.

In view of the gravity of the situation, the foreign legations at Washington manifest considerable uneasiness. They have information of large sums of money being sent here for investment by men of prominence on the Continent and by leaders in commercial affairs. At the first diplomatic sign of apprehended complications the merchants and capitalists of Europe take alarm, for they foresee that the logic of vast standing armies is war; and war puts in peril every interest of trade and commerce. Besides the relations of the governments of Europe are so intimate that the involvement of one power is likely to lead quickly to the involvement of all. Hence the capitalist has no place to look for safety but America. Other things being equal, investments in the United States yield larger returns than in any other country. But "other things" are far from equal. Standing armies are a curse to the people. The soldier is not only withdrawn from the ranks of the producing class, but quarreled over, idled, upon the remaining laborers. And he is not only clothed and fed by the class from which he has been withdrawn, but that class is taxed further to provide the muskets, cannon, and ammunition with which national disputes are settled. Nor is this all. The waste of actual war falls upon the thinnest ranks of the producing class. It is their grain which is trampled into the earth by the cavalry, infantry, and artillery of the contending hosts; if a village is burned or sacked it is their property which is destroyed. So on through the entire catalog of the outrages of war—they fall upon the ranks of industry, already decimated by conscription. Europe is to-day suffering from the old régime—the ideas of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. When all the accumulations to say nothing of the common necessities, of decent living are absorbed by a small privileged class, it is of little consequence whether the proscribed classes labor in the field or the shop, or fought in the ranks of the soldiers of their friends. In any event, they could gain nothing beyond a miserable subsistence, and hence life was scarcely worth preserving. Why should not be periled every day in battle? But a new era has dawned upon mankind. The application of steam-power to almost every art of life, the training of electricity to the duties of a messenger, and the treasuring up

of their candidate, and are working strenuously to get up a meeting which shall show to such a disadvantage as did that of last Thursday night. Evidently there are more fences that need mending in Ohio than the astute mathematician of the Treasury portfolio has hitherto calculated upon.

The sermons by Chicago ministers given in our columns this morning are those of Prof. Swing, at the Central Church, concerning the false and deceptive ornamentation used as an attraction toward things that are meretricious and evil; of the Rev. T. C. Cleland, preached before the students of Hahnemann Medical College; of the Rev. Dr. Williamson, at the First Methodist Church, on the subject of Infidelity; of the Rev. J. O. Appleton, in answer to the critics and defamers of Thomas Paine; and an address by Col. Copeland, of Indiana, at the First Christian Church, refuting some of Col. Ingerson's errors.

A POLITICAL conference among the most notable ever held in respect of the work of prominent men in this country took place in New York City Saturday evening at Delmonico's, the occasion of a banquet tendered by ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, in honor of Senator Jones, of Nevada. There were present in all fifty-one gentlemen, many of them Senators and Representatives in Congress, and all of them men of distinction in political affairs. Among them were Senators Blaine, Conkling, Cameron, Booth, Blair, Logan, and others, and after the dinner had been finished the company resolved itself into a political conference concerning the Presidential outlook. Its proceedings were wholly in private, and the fact of the gathering having been kept secret, but omitted to provide the machinery for executing them; this substitute provides the machinery, but omits the authority to put it in motion.

The duty of Congress is to the country. It has no authority to confer new powers and new charters upon the railroad corporations. They can take care of themselves. Congress will make a fatal mistake if it shall undertake to give the force of law to any pooling or other combinations between railroad companies. It is to be hoped that when the bill goes before the House it will receive that intelligent consideration that will enable the preparation of a proper law, not for the protection of the transportation companies against the people and against each other, but for the protection of the people against the transportation companies combined and separate.

SOUTHERN OUTLET FOR PRODUCTS.

It became evident some little time ago that the management of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad aspired to the control of the transportation business of the South, to the same extent at least that Vanderbilt may be said to control the Eastern and Gould the Western railroad systems. The recent acquisition by the Louisville & Nashville Company which has charge of all the arrangements pertaining to the building in which the Republican Convention is to be held, the assurance is given by that gentleman that his Committee has the highest appreciation of the liberality of the people of Chicago in providing for the Convention's convenience and comfort, and will accord all the courtesy that is consistent with the Committee's obligations to delegations from other States and with justice to the candidates before the Convention. Much fault was found with the bill to so many matters as to leave no ground for complaint. Mr. New reports the Republicans of Indiana as presenting a solid and unbroken phalanx, and certain to give the Republican Electoral ticket a heavy majority next November. The Democracy of the State, on the other hand, is very much divided in sentiment and feeling, the candidacy of Mr. English having materially decreased the proportions of the Hen- dricks boom.

An interview with the Hon. John C. New, of Indiana, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the National Republican Committee which has charge of all the arrangements pertaining to the building in which the Republican Convention is to be held, the assurance is given by that gentleman that his Committee has the highest appreciation of the liberality of the people of Chicago in providing for the Convention's convenience and comfort, and will accord all the courtesy that is consistent with the Committee's obligations to delegations from other States and with justice to the candidates before the Convention. Much fault was found with the bill to so many matters as to leave no ground for complaint. Mr. New reports the Republicans of Indiana as presenting a solid and unbroken phalanx, and certain to give the Republican Electoral ticket a heavy majority next November. The Democracy of the State, on the other hand, is very much divided in sentiment and feeling, the candidacy of Mr. English having materially decreased the proportions of the Hen- dricks boom.

"How many German Republicans are there in the State?"

"They number about 50,000, principally along the Erie and Central Railroads in Buffalo and Rochester; they poll 17,000 German votes." It can be safely stated that 75 per cent of the German voters in the State are Republicans.

The Republican preference for Thurman is undoubtedly due to his record against the Pacific Railroad monopolies.

Mr. BYRANT, editor of the New Yorker, is prominent among the movers for a German Republican Convention in Syracuse the 24th inst., the day before the meeting of the regular State Convention in Utica, has been interviewed by a reporter of the New York Med. Parts of the interview are very significant.

"What is your Southern outlet for products?"

"I have heard of no outlet for products."

"What do you propose doing in the event of a Southern outlet?"

"That we will not discuss now. We shall leave that for future consideration; but in fact we are not in a position to do anything but wait and see what the result will be." He believes that the German-Americans and admirers of Germany will be the chief factor in the election of a third term for Grant.

"What are your principal objections to the third-term candidates?"

"That we will not discuss now. The main point against which we are opposed lies in the fact that, after the taking of the census of 1880, only 40 and 50 German newspapers—only 40 and 50 German periodicals—will be published in the United States. That one of them advocates a third term, and that the other is pro-Southern oligarchy, together with that of the few Tammany wards in this city, and Connecticut, is a serious consideration. The German Electors by Legislative proxy, has but one intent and purpose. Sold for Grant just as they were sold for Lincoln."

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"That we will not discuss now. The main point against which we are opposed lies in the fact that, after the taking of the census of 1880, only 40 and 50 German newspapers—only 40 and 50 German periodicals—will be published in the United States. That one of them advocates a third term, and that the other is pro-Southern oligarchy, together with that of the few Tammany wards in this city, and Connecticut, is a serious consideration. The German Electors by Legislative proxy, has but one intent and purpose. Sold for Grant just as they were sold for Lincoln."

"What do you propose doing in the event of a Southern outlet?"

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action in an Ingenious
Manner.

nt to Be Asked Why War
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Isthmus.

THE INDIANS.

apostle to the Indians. The bill
Interior Department under the
of Indians and lands to be granted
to Indians, to hold no fee simple, was
considered by the House Committee
airs time ago, but it has yet
been submitted to the Com-
missioners now in session.

ILLINOIS CENSUS SURVEYORS.

There is a difference among Illinois Democrats

over the Indian Surveyors for the

Eighth District. W. R. Brown, who has

been nominated, is distasteful because he is

a pronounced Republican. It is urged by Brown's

friends that he is the only soldier thus far

ominated, and that he is very qualified.

The Greenbackers, the leadership of petitioners

for the purpose of having ex-State Senator S.

Glassford, of Johnson County, appointed in

Brown's place. Glassford is a farmer by occupation,

and the last election, when the Constitution

was excreted by the President under con-

ditions which now exist.

THAT SOCIAL SCANDAL.

There has been going the rounds of the press

for a week or two an anonymous charge against an unnamed Congressman and a social scandal.

The Capitol has the following on the subject this

morning:

"Mention was made in the Capital last week of a scandal involving a member of Congress. It is said that the lands which he holds will be taken by a provision that the conditions will not be met at the time of his retirement. He will not need to be disturbed by the charges made against him by A. R. King, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Postmaster General, when the proceedings will be held, and when sold, the proceeds will be turned over to the treasury sum, and are not to be used for Indians, but for the Indians, and for the Interior, and the Indians, in the manner in which they have been administered by that man. There is a question of the past, and there is a question of the future, and there is a question of the present. The Indian Commissioners have to approve the measure in the Senate, and the bill is to be introduced into the Senate, and some of those who have testimony, and several features have severely criticized by men who have studied the Indian question in the welfare of that race, as it is known to those who have necessary, if not dangerous. All in the language is that not more number of acres shall be assigned than; but there is nowhere any statement that it is left entirely to the Department whether

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JOHN PORTER.

OFFICES NATIONAUX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

D. C., Feb. 15.—Mun's the word

Democratic Congressmen. Remem-
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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEORGE ALDEN, Boston, is at the Tremont.

D. A. McDONALD, La Crosse, is at the Sherman.

P. H. MEARS, St. Joseph, Mo., is at the Palmer.

JOHN SNYDER, of Sandusky, O., is at the Gardner.

L. M. NEVAN, of New Orleans, is at the Gardner.

JOHN OGILVIE, Montreal, Can., is at the Sherman.

W. H. COURTLAND, New York, is at the Sherman.

D. H. McMILLAN, Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

F. D. DOUGLAS, Hartford, Conn., is at the Palmer.

J. H. MILLARD, Omaha, is registered at the Palmer.

S. P. TRAMMEL, Salt Lake City, Utah, is at the Palmer.

T. J. ARMSTRONG, of Roseville, Ill., is at the Gardner.

GEORGE C. WEBER, Prescott, Arizona, is at the Grand Pacific.

JOHN JAMES GRANT, Davenport, is at the Grand Pacific.

EDWARD STAFFORD, of Greenville, Miss., is a guest at the Pacific.

EX-GOV. G. C. WASHINGTON, of Missouri, is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. and Mrs. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALL, London, Eng., are at the Grand Pacific.

W. W. L. CHAPMAN, General Manager Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Can., is at the Grand Pacific.

M. B. MERRILL, General Agent Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Detroit, is at the Grand Pacific.

HENRY G. HERBERT and wife, and Frederick G. Berger, of the Berger Family, Swiss bell-ringers, are at the Tremont.

H. W. WALDRON, General Manager Bloomingdale & Lafayette Railroad, Lafayette, is at the Grand Pacific.

GEORGE A. SANDERSON, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Decatur & Southern Railroad, Indianapolis, is at the Sherman.

REGISTERED HIBBARD has returned from a prolonged visit to the East, during which he spent several months in Washington, D. C., and New York. He has not been in the best health during his absence, and although very indisposed, is now in full strength again.

LAWRENCE G. MCKEE, of Wisconsin Falls, C. McRae, member of Assembly, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; George G. Ginty, editor *Herold*, Chippewa Falls; and Senator-at-Large Valentine, Assembly of Wisconsin, are at the Tremont.

YESTERDAY afternoon, while Mr. Adolph J. Voss, of the Milwaukee and Chicago railroad, was on the Southern Railroad track, near Fort-y-fifteen, he was thrown out of his buggy just as a train was passing, and was struck by the iron end of his legs out of the way and escaped with only a broken arm.

The German, English, and French sections of the Chicago Academy of Design will hold its annual meeting and reception yesterday afternoon at No. 54 West Lake street, and ratify the new platform and resolutions adopted by the members at their last meeting.

The different sections met in different rooms and were in session all the afternoon.

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The Catholic Colonization Society met yesterday afternoon in Maskell Hall, but, because of the small number of members, adjourned to the hall of the Knights of Columbus, and the business of importance. The colony is represented to be in a flourishing condition, and the members are invited to meet again at the same time next month.

Mr. John W. Wheeler, who was born in London, England, in 1818, and had lived in Chicago since 1841, died at his home, No. 100 Throop street, yesterday morning. He had been in the United States since his residence in England since 1842, and was a well-known and respected citizen. He leaves three sons, two daughters, and a wife, and a daughter later being the wife of County Commissioner David Clark.

ROBERT BLACK, a blacksmith in the employ of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad, was run down and instantly killed at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon near the West Forty-third street intersection with the railroad tracks, to the great grief of many, both in this country and in Europe. He is a man who was highly esteemed in every way.

"My poor old friend Charles Dickens," said his mother after his death, "would have been grieved to me to hear he felt not bound to come to Chicago, which he so much liked to see, but could not bear to leave it without coming to me." We have just come from New Orleans, which I left Friday last. I like rapid travel, and am a great admirer of speed. What a change with that time. New Orleans is a beautiful city, of Paris and America, and the people are good. I have seen a good deal of the country between there and New York. But the way the means we got at the stations were very bad. Freedmen's cars were crowded, and must seem to be in a bad way. They staved us on the way."

"The Mrs. Sall said: "The water we got South was just horrible."

"Yes," said the reporter, "that is probably what you mean. I don't know what you mean when you say they can do that." Said Mr. Sall: "the whisky is soretched."

"The last vehicle was capized, but fortunately no one was injured. The car was captured and turned over to Henry Beck, driver for H. Nickerson, carpet-dealer, at No. 105 Hubbard street.

THE COMMITTEE ON IRISH AFFAIRS, consisting of a committee to report on an amendment of a bill to prohibit the importation of articles of a political character, which was adopted at the previous session.

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Mr. John W. Ward, who was born in Ireland, and had lived in Chicago since 1841, died at his home, No. 100 Throop street, yesterday morning. He had been in the United States since his residence in Ireland since 1842, and was a well-known and respected citizen. He leaves three sons, two daughters, and a wife, and a daughter later being the wife of County Commissioner David Clark.

ROBERT BLACK, a blacksmith in the employ of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad, was run down and instantly killed at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon near the West Forty-third street intersection with the railroad tracks, to the great grief of many, both in this country and in Europe. He is a man who was highly esteemed in every way.

"My poor old friend Charles Dickens," said his mother after his death, "would have been grieved to me to hear he felt not bound to come to Chicago, which he so much liked to see, but could not bear to leave it without coming to me." We have just come from New Orleans, which I left Friday last. I like rapid travel, and am a great admirer of speed. What a change with that time. New Orleans is a beautiful city, of Paris and America, and the people are good. I have seen a good deal of the country between there and New York. But the way the means we got at the stations were very bad. Freedmen's cars were crowded, and must seem to be in a bad way. They staved us on the way."

"The Mrs. Sall said: "The water we got South was just horrible."

"Yes," said the reporter, "that is probably what you mean. I don't know what you mean when you say they can do that." Said Mr. Sall: "the whisky is soretched."

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